

## NIAGARA.

JULY, 1883.

Englishmen, shed a tear  
Over an English bier;  
For one who knew no fear:  
Staunch heart and brave.

Rash, perhaps, and indiscreet,  
Daring a senseless feat;  
Death at the end to meet  
Under the wave.

Where'er his fame has rung  
Long will his name be sung,  
Linked with the best among  
Men of his age.

His was a hero's end  
In the great river's bend,  
Where the mad torrents rend  
Rocks in their rage.

As arrow leaves the shaft,  
Dashed like a drifting raft:  
Where was his swimming craft  
In that dread tide?

Strip the bays off his brow,  
Bind them with cypress now,  
Then tell the story how  
Grandly he died.

EDGAR LEE.

## KALAKAUA'S KINGDOM.

CHICAGO, September 21.—The *Tribune's* Washington special says: Tables giving the values of merchandise imported from the Hawaiian Islands and the estimated duties remitted under the treaty, which have just been printed, show more clearly than the text of the report of the Hawaiian Commission to what extent the United States has been benefited by this treaty. For a period of seven years, beginning with 1877, since the treaty has been in force, the total amount of values of merchandise imported from the Hawaiian Islands was \$33,240,841; the total amount of estimated duties upon this amount, which has been remitted under the treaty, was \$15,630,000, and the total value of domestic exports from the United States to the Hawaiian Islands during the same period was \$17,139,511. In other words, the amount of our exports to the Hawaiian Islands has been only about \$1,500,000 more than the amount of duties remitted. This fact is not without significance.

A gentleman who has spent the summer in the islands gives a different report from that which has been generally received as to the strength of King Kalakaua among his people. This gentleman says: "The King is very weak. He has not the respect of the Sandwich Islanders. He has not the faintest glimmering of statesmanship. His total army is sixty men. His navy consists of a tug-boat, on which one swivel gun is mounted. Five hundred men at any time could capture the Hawaiian Government, so far as any inherent strength which the King possesses is concerned. The actual strength of the monarchy lies in the fact that the planters, who are mostly white people, understand that their interest lies in a stable Government. Another element of strength is the fact that the European Powers, whose citizens have large mercantile interests there, do not desire that the islands shall fall under the control of the United States or any other Power, but will exert themselves to maintain some monarchical establishment as a form of Government, however feeble.—*S. F. Paper.*"

## A TOTTERING KINGDOM.

New York, July 28.—The *World* editorially says: We are glad to hear evidences that the monumental fraud called the Kingdom of the Sandwich Islands, which has been maintained for the past twelve years at the expense of the people of the United States, is ready to fall to pieces. A great many jobs have from time to time been put up on the people of the United States, but we do not know of any worse than that of the Sandwich Islands. While we tax the products of Canada and Mexico and do everything to destroy the trade between ourselves and these friendly neighbors, we pay the Sandwich Islands ring a subsidy of \$2,000,000 a year as evidence of our high esteem for their system of coolie slavery. It has naturally made things lively in Honolulu, but we are told that it will not last. We presume that when our costly card-house kingdom falls to pieces England will step in and assume a protectorate.

## THE DRUNKARD'S STOMACH.

A lecture was delivered by Dr. Trotter, of Perth, on the Drunkard's Stomach, illustrated by views from slides shown by the lime light. After describing the nature and functions of the stomach, the lecturer went on to say that, like other patient and willing workers, it was badly treated, being, in fact, the worst used organ in the body. Every sort of mess and abomination was shoved into it, all of which it was expected to manufacture into nourishment, and never to get unfit for work. Requiring a temperature of about 98 degrees for the proper performance of its functions, the tippler treated it to iced champagne at the freezing point, and the tea drinkers scalded it with their favor-

ite beverage at 212 degrees, and all most boiled it alive. The missweetened it with sweets and sugar, and the old wife poisoned it with camomile and quinine; the young man emptied into it enough soda and potash to convert him into soap—hard soap or soft soap, according to the alkali he effects, in order to convince the world of his manliness; the young lady dosed it with vinegar, to try to make her genteel; the poor man stuffed it with under-cooked bread hot from the baker's oven, and with over-cooked beef boiled half-a-dozen years ago; the rich man crammed it with oysters, mites, and jumpers, all alive and kicking, and game so far gone with putrefaction that a pig would turn up its nose at it; and, if the poor stomach rebelled under this extraordinary treatment, every villainous abomination invented or discovered from the creation till now was poured into it, and everything nauseous and disgusting that could be heard or thought of was swallowed with the insane idea of putting it right—exactly on the same principle that induced the pigwife to trash her donkey because it was already so weak with abuse that it could not draw its load. About the drunkard's stomach—well, the drunkard seemed to ignore the existence or possession of one. He seemed conscious merely of having a thrapple—a sort of bottomless pit for throwing whiskey into—possibly considering a bottomless pit an appropriate receptacle for what had been described as "liquid hell fire"—one of the blessings of Providence when properly applied, but one of the greatest curses when not kept in its proper place. But what was its proper place! When he himself was a young man, and a manufacturer of alcohol, he put that question to a Hindoo priest, whose reply was, "Inside of a bottle;" and there, at all events, it was pretty harmless. But the drunkard had a stomach, and it should, the lecturer went on, be his object to show what it was like under a liberal application of alcohol from table-beer to brandy, or, to call things by their proper names, with potato whiskey, colored with burned sugar and flavored with brandy fusil. At this point the screen was made to show the stomach in its normal condition, and again a representation was given of the bloodshot stomach, the stomach of the moderate drinker, the man who took his grog daily, but moderately, who supped his wine with his meals. The blood vessels of this stomach were enlarged and distended, and the red patches apparent might be either inflammation or the stains of alkanat logwood, from which they might conclude that the wine he drank was port, so called: that the subject had drunk it while his stomach was empty, and that he had "kicked the bucket" almost immediately after. No. 3 slide represented the habitual drunkard's stomach, which besides a development of the former appearances, showed several blue spots like the grog blossoms sometimes on the drunkard's nose. No. 4 was an advanced stage of the same business corroded with ulcers. No. 5 was taken from the stomach of a man who died suddenly after being on the spree for several days, and exhibited a high degree of inflammation. No. 6 was the cancerous stomach of an excessive drinker, a sea captain, and an habitual imbibor of undiluted spirits. The "blue stains might be supposed to represent the blue ruin he drank" after he found that he was affected by cancer. No. 7 might be supposed to represent the stomach of the man who drank "fine old Irish whiskey—fifteen years in bond," though probably not out of the still for as many days, colored a fine rich yellow by being kept in a sherry cask all the time, which, being interpreted, would mean that it had a quantity of burned sugar added to it; the real stingo, warranted to peel the skin all the way down—a result which seemed to have been produced in the present case. In some parts of the country this "rale Irish" was a great favorite with hard drinkers, and was familiarly known as the "Foretaste of futurity," probably a not inapt designation.—*Melbourne Leader.*

## BUILT ON A NEW MODEL.

The steamer Meteor, the model from which the American Quick Transit Steamship Company hope to build a number of steamers that will average two round trips between New York and Liverpool each month the year round, has been placed on the screw dock, pier 39, East River, and was examined on Saturday by a number of experts in marine architecture, as well as by sea-captains, sailors and others. The Meteor is a yacht, 156 feet long over all, and 136 feet on the water-line. Her breadth of beam over all is 23 feet 6 inches, and on the water-line 17 feet. Her depth of hold is 17 feet. She

draws, with coal on board, 11 feet 6 inches of water aft, and 6 feet 11 in. forward.

Standing on the dock and looking at her as she sits on the blocks, there are several peculiarities of construction that strike the eye. These are that the midship section is a very sharp but well-proportioned V; her deck is slightly arching; there are no spars; there is an enormous overhang to her stern; the wheel-house forward, the skylights along the deck, the hatch coamings, and, in fact, every thing on deck, present a curved surface to all the water that may come on board; and a light rail takes the place of bulwarks. Her greatest breadth of beam is forward of the midship section. There are peculiarities of construction that one does not see from the dock, but it is asserted by the constructing engineer, A. Perry Bliven, that they are no less essential to its perfection.

The keel is molded 15 inches and sided 18. The frames are 8 by 6 inches at the keel and 6 inches square at the clamps. The sidings are six-inch. The peculiarity of the frames is that there are continuous hoops placed on the keel and bolted to it through and through with inch-and-a-quarter galvanized iron bolts. There are three keelsons above the frames, and, the space between frames above the keel being filled in, she has practically a keel that is moulded six feet. The bed-plate of the engine and the boiler rests on the upper keelson. To give additional stiffness to the hull there is on each side a longitudinal frame 4 by 8 inches, that begins at the keel forward, arches up to the clamps amidships and ends at the keel in the stern. As each is bolted through and through to the frames, the sides of the vessel have the strength of an arched truss.

Steam will be furnished to the engines from a Ward generator, a sort of vertical boiler, in which the water is contained in coiled tubes. It has 69 square feet of grate surface, 3,680 square feet of heating surface, and four times the steam-generating capacity of any known boiler. It has been tested to a cold water pressure of 1,000 pounds to the square inch.

The two engines are the first of their kind, and are called annular compound, the high pressure cylinder being placed within the low pressure cylinder. Each inner cylinder is 9½ by 20½, the outer 20 by 20½, the piston of the latter being a ring, with two piston-rods. Economy of space and increased power are claimed for the engines. The cranks are placed at quarters, and the power exerted is always the same whatever their position. A phosphor bronze four bladed wheel, 10½ feet in diameter and of the same pitch, hung on the end of a 7½ inch 51-foot hammered-steel shaft will propel the vessel. With a steam pressure of 500 pounds and 330 revolutions to the minute, the power developed will be 2,600 horse power. Mr. Bliven expects that the Meteor will run at from twenty-five (land) miles an hour. The steamers of which this is the model are to be 168 feet long, 72 feet beam, and 56 feet depth of hold. They will carry 4,000 tons of freight, 600 first-class and 2,000 steerage passengers, besides 500 tons of mail and express matter. They will cost, if built in America, \$750,000 each. Having no canvass, they will carry no sailors. The consumption of coal will be one-half of what is usual, and therefore only one half the usual number of coal heavers will be needed. The situation of the bunkers on the sides of the vessel so that the coal will feed itself into the stoke hole will also save labor. To add to the safety of the line steamers, they will have two extra shafts, one of which will be placed directly over the main shaft and one below it. Small wheels will be placed on the ends of these shafts, but these will ordinarily be enclosed by what may be called doors hinged on the stern post and latched forward of the wheels. In case the main wheel should be carried away the rudder would be disabled at the same time. The Captain would then open these doors, allowing them to swing around and replace the rudder. The small wheels will be turned by independent engines. It is asserted that they would drive the vessels twelve miles an hour. Mr. Bliven says the running expenses will be one-half of those of the old style steamers of the same size, and the rates of insurance will be one-half, also. The steamers will make at least five miles an hour more than the model.

"What will keep them from rolling their smoke-stacks out if they carry no canvas?" asked the reporter.

"The shape of the hull," said Mr. Bliven. "They will roll on the keel for an axis, while other shapes roll on the water line like a barrel. When this model rolls either way, the overhanging hips will catch the water and right it immediately. I could

launch the Meteor upside down, and she'd right herself."

## AN ELECTRIC BOAT.

A second electric boat, forty-six feet in length, and capable of carrying fifty passengers, has just been launched on the Thames, England. The motive force lies concealed in seventy boxes, each of one-horse power, stored under the floor of the boat, and at the end there is a Siemens dynamo, the spindle of which is continued so as to form the screw, without intermediate gearing. A speed of nine miles an hour can be maintained for six or seven hours, when the secondary batteries have to be replenished. There is no noise, heat, smoke, smell, or waste, and the machinery takes up so little room that practically the entire boat is available for passengers.—*Ecchango.*

## FOREIGN NEWS AND NOTES.

A Caucasian journal reports a case which shows that the superstition attributing magical power to the eating of human flesh is not confined to the Australian aborigines. In the graveyard of the village of Naurasow, in the Naltshik district, the police noticed that the grave of a recently buried child was much disturbed. Suspicion fell on a man reputed to be a sorcerer. His hut was searched, and he was found sitting at the fire, on which was a pot simmering. He refused to answer any questions, but on the adjoining bedroom being examined a large portion of the body of the missing child was found hanging from a hook, and in a corner of the room were the skulls of several children. The wretch, upon being interrogated as to where was the remaining portion of the child's body, pointed silently to the pot. His daughter, a miserable, starved girl, admitted on examination that the father used regularly to steal the bodies of little children, cook and eat the flesh, and from the fat make ointments and medicines which he gave as charms. He had threatened to kill and eat her if she ever gave information of his doings.

An attempt to cross the Mediterranean in a balloon has been made at Marseilles by an aeronaut named Jovis, who was accompanied by Mlle. Clare, an actress, and M. Bordigni, a merchant. The balloon, which was named the Semaphore, was picked up at sea an hour after starting. Another attempt will, however, shortly be made.

A telegram from Geneva says that the defence of Switzerland against foreign aggression is likely to be greatly facilitated by the use of earth torpedoes, the invention of an Austrian officer. These torpedoes can be placed under ground in such a way as to render roads dangerous, and mountain passes impregnable. The secret of the invention has been purchased by the Austrian Government.

European papers state that a Mme. Tamblez, living near Baden, has distinguished herself at the age of 74 years, by giving birth to male twins. Her husband is 86 years old. They have had before but one child, a son, who is now 51 years old.

A German paper reports a case of popular superstition which would be almost incredible were it not confirmed by a judicial investigation. In the village of Schonbeck, in the province of West Prussia, the little daughter of a cabinet-maker has been bed-ridden for three years. The father became persuaded that his daughter was bewitched by a woman who had given her occasionally apples and pears. He was advised that the patient would be cured if she drank some of the blood of the supposed witch. The poor woman was entrapped into visiting a place where some of the chief men of the commune were assembled to receive her. She was seized, and one of her fingers pricked with a needle, and the blood given to the sick child. The superstitious or malignant participants in this outrage were summoned before a police magistrate, who contented himself with sentencing them to imprisonment for three days.

The persons employed by a Chinese firm at Victoria, British Columbia, in view of the excessive Chinese immigration, have held a meeting, at which it was resolved to advise the Chinese Government to allow no more Chinamen to migrate thither at present. Two thousand Chinamen died in the neighbourhood during the past year from exposure, accidents, and the effects of a sudden change of diet.

M. Thouar, the French traveller, has written a letter from Chili, in which he says that several members of the exploring party under Dr. Jules Crevaux, who was massacred with most of his followers in the early part of last year by Indians while making explorations about the Bolivian part of the Pilcomayo, are believed to be still alive, long prisoners in the hands of the Indians.

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